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Alcohol Problem Resources and Services in State Supported Programs, FY 1987

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This paper consists primarily of excerpts from a report entitled "State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Problems, Fiscal Year 1987—An Analysis of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile Data," which was published in August 1988. All of the data for the report were voluntarily contributed by the State Alcohol and Drug Agencies from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

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Synopsis.....

During fiscal year 1987, expenditures for alcohol and drug abuse services in facilities receiving at least some funds from State alcohol and drug agencies totaled \$1,809,749,013. Of this total, approximately 51.1 percent was contributed by State governments, 17.9 percent by the Federal Government, 9.1 percent by county or local agencies, and 21.9 percent by other sources (for example, private health insurance).

Approximately 76.5 percent of the funds was

expended for treatment services, 12.6 percent for prevention services, and 10.9 percent for other services (for example, administration, research, training). Between fiscal years 1985 and 1987, total expenditures increased 31.2 percent, although great variability existed among States, with some undergoing significant cuts.

The total number of alcohol and drug treatment units that received State funds was 6,632. During fiscal year 1987, admissions for alcoholism treatment in these State-supported facilities totaled 1,317,473. Most admissions were to a nonhospital environment (84.6 percent) and were for outpatient care (44.9 percent).

Of the total number of admissions, 76.2 percent were men and 19.8 percent women; the sex of 4.0 percent was not reported. With regard to age, 27.4 percent were 25-34, 21.7 percent were 35-44, 10.7 percent were 21-24, and 4.1 percent were under 18.

In terms of race or ethnicity, 69.7 percent of those admitted were white, 15.6 percent black, 5.5 percent Hispanic, 3.6 percent Native American, 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.3 percent others, and 5.2 percent not reported.

Compared with the 1,317,473 admissions for alcoholism, the combined total of all other drug admissions was only 450,553. The highest numbers of other drug admissions were 98,549 for heroin, 84,707 for cocaine, and 63,740 for marijuana/hashish. Also, compared with drug treatment admissions, those admitted for alcoholism are more likely to be male, white, and older.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE dependency constitute major public health problems for the nation. During 1983, the most recent year for which cost

data are available, the economic costs of these problems totaled more than \$176 billion (1). These enormous problems must be addressed at all levels

of government. At the Federal level, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) have the responsibility to provide national leadership on alcohol and drug issues. A significant portion of this responsibility focuses on the task of monitoring various indicators of alcohol and drug abuse, including information on treatment and prevention services and funding resources.

At the State level, the State alcohol and drug agencies have administrative responsibility for the allocation and effective use of Federal and State funds specifically targeted for alcohol and drug treatment and prevention services. To carry out these tasks effectively and efficiently, each State agency collects relevant information on needs, services, and resources to assist ongoing planning, monitoring, and service delivery functions.

Before 1982, NIAAA and NIDA were the repositories of detailed information from States and programs on federally funded alcohol and drug treatment and prevention services and clients. Data were reported by the States or individual programs, or both, as a condition of receipt of the Federal alcohol and drug formula grant and project grant funds. However, when the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant was authorized by Public Law 97-35 in 1981, the requirement for the provision of detailed data from the States and individual programs was no longer mandated.

Nevertheless, the continued importance of and need for national data on alcohol and drug treatment and prevention programs, services, and clients were recognized at both the Federal and State levels. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources included language in its report on the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1983 that referred to data collection as "an important national leadership responsibility of the Institutes." The committee specifically encouraged the Institutes to acquire "alcoholism and drug program data from information systems in each State." Congress eventually directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the Administrator of ADAMHA, to

. . . conduct data collection activities with respect to such programs, including data collection activities concerning the types of alcoholism, alcohol abuse, drug abuse and mental

health treatment and prevention activities conducted under such part, the number and types of individuals receiving services under such programs and activities, and the sources of funding (other than funding provided under such part) for such programs and activities (Sec. 1920, 42 U.S.C. 300 x).

Part B, title XIX, of the Public Health Services Act further requires that

The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate national organizations, shall develop model criteria and forms for the collection of data and information with respect to services provided under this part in order to enable States to share uniform data and information with respect to the provision of such services.

To meet these congressional mandates, the Federal Government has sought to maintain minimal data that are accurate and updated regularly. Since 1982, the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD) has collected, analyzed, and disseminated uniform information provided by the States on alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention resources and clients. These activities have been supported by NIAAA, NIDA, and the States. The States' willingness to provide NASADAD with information on alcohol and drug treatment and prevention services, resources, and clients is evidenced by successful previous contract efforts that included State data from fiscal years 1983-86 (2-6).

NASADAD worked with ADAMHA, the Institutes, and the States to assess, define, and provide information existing at the State level on alcohol and drug abuse services, programs, resources, and needs. The major tasks were the definition and collection of information in a uniform format from NASADAD members, the analysis of the data submitted by each State, the development of meaningful comparisons of data across States and over time, the provision of a comprehensive report on the findings, and the conduct of two special studies per year. Data from fiscal year 1987 were analyzed and compared with data from previous fiscal years.

Study Purpose and Methodology

The overall purpose of this report was to ensure the continued availability of selected service and resource information, including financial, program, and client data, from existing State sources

throughout the United States and the Territories. These data are to assist NIAAA and NIDA in assessing the type of treatment and prevention resources and services provided to persons throughout the country who are dependent upon or abusing alcohol and other drugs.

The major study objectives were to provide continued support for the implementation of a joint Federal-State data strategy, through collaboration on the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile and the National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Utilization Survey; to compile annually secondary data relating to alcohol and drug abuse services, clients, and resources; to automate the editing, storage, and analysis of data acquired in prior and current fiscal years; and to aggregate and analyze the data, including the development of comparisons and analyses within and across States.

The overall study methodology included the design of data acquisition and analysis plans, the development of support materials and procedures, the implementation of data acquisition and analysis, and the preparation of numerous project reports.

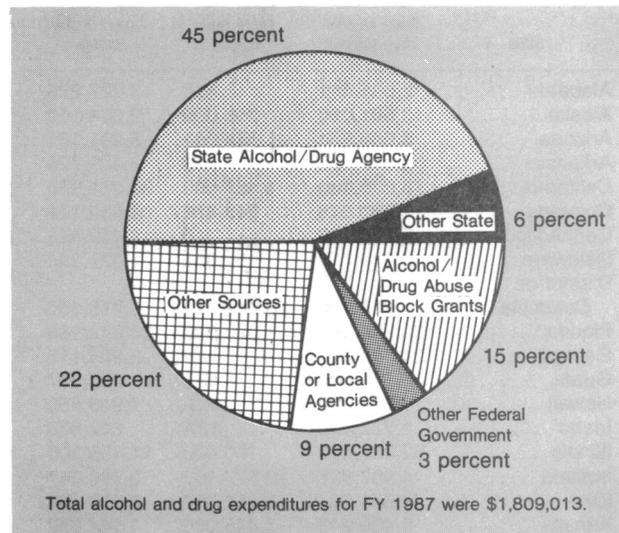
After obtaining input from State and Institute representatives, NASADAD staff began collecting data in October 1987 from the State alcohol and drug agency directors. Followup letters and telephone calls were made to directors who had not submitted information within the requested time.

The directors of the State alcohol and drug agencies from 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico voluntarily submitted the requested information. The data received are summarized and analyzed in the remaining sections of this report. Each State director was requested to review and verify the accuracy of all information from his or her State.

Funding of Alcohol and Drug Services

Data are presented on total expenditures for alcohol and drug services by source of funding and type of program activity within the State for that State's fiscal year 1987. These data have a number of limitations. One major qualification is that the States were asked to report total expenditures for "only those programs which received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year 1987." The data do not include information on programs that did not receive funding from the State alcohol and drug agency (for example, most, if not all, private for-profit programs, some private not-for-profit

Figure 1. Expenditures for State-supported alcohol and drug abuse services by funding source for Fiscal Year 1987



NOTE: The "Other Sources" category includes funding from sources such as client fees, court fines, and reimbursements from private health insurance.

SOURCE: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile, FY 1987; data are included for "only those programs which received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year 1987."

programs, and some public programs). As a result, the overall fiscal estimates are conservative and, to varying degrees, underestimate funding by other departments of State governments, by Federal agencies such as the Veterans Administration, and by privately supported alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention programs.

The financial and related data collected from States for fiscal year 1987 are organized into three major subsections: financial expenditures by State and funding source, financial expenditures by type of program activity, and total number and percentage of treatment units that received funds administered by the State alcohol and drug agency.

Expenditures by source of funds. Individual and total expenditures are categorized by State, by funding source, and by comparison of fiscal year 1985 with 1987, including State alcohol and drug agency funds, other State funds, the alcohol and drug portion of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services and the Emergency Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grants, other Federal funds, county and local funds, and funds from other sources (table 1).

The total expenditures for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico for alcohol and drug services in those programs receiving at least some State-administered funds during each State's fiscal year 1987 were \$1,809,749,013.

Table 1. Expenditures for State-supported alcohol and drug abuse services by State and by funding source for fiscal year 1987 and comparison of fiscal years 1985 to 1987

State	State alcohol-drug agency	Other State agency	Alcohol Drug Abuse Block grants	Other Federal Government	County or local agencies	Other sources	Grand total	Percent change 1985 to 1987
Alabama.....	2,695,411	N/A	3,927,275	680,414	N/A	N/A	7,303,100	23.5
Alaska.....	12,661,000	715,000	2,064,100	2,538,000	2,150,000	1,400,000	21,528,100	10.3
Arizona.....	8,956,984	574,541	5,291,161	N/A	N/A	7,554,951	^{1,2} 22,377,637	10.7
Arkansas.....	2,615,596	0	2,439,726	984,279	615,326	0	6,654,927	23.2
California.....	78,255,000	1,497,000	34,051,000	3,619,000	34,534,000	69,116,000	¹ 221,072,000	9.5
Colorado.....	11,590,676	949,871	3,834,124	263,674	3,904,702	4,903,171	25,446,218	56.9
Connecticut.....	17,551,722	0	4,449,498	2,438,193	0	16,026,802	40,466,215	49.4
Delaware.....	2,719,750	162,056	1,097,252	19,245	0	8,427	4,006,730	6.6
District of Columbia.....	128,468	23,242,311	1,775,200	206,455	N/A	1,225,751	26,579,185	40.6
Florida.....	33,801,984	1,095,000	20,942,288	289,138	18,653,311	N/A	74,781,721	74.3
Georgia.....	24,433,091	N/A	3,925,110	156,211	701,268	2,930,194	32,145,874	35.1
Guam.....	N/A	N/A	209,937	N/A	41,956	N/A	251,893	...
Hawaii.....	1,872,722	N/A	1,243,880	N/A	20,347	1,212,309	4,349,258	18.4
Idaho.....	1,727,100	N/A	642,800	32,300	N/A	3,700	2,405,900	-14.8
Illinois.....	52,939,400	100,000	11,456,300	1,014,200	N/A	0	65,509,900	38.3
Indiana.....	4,957,827	10,879,167	2,798,747	2,675,225	N/A	N/A	21,310,966	20.5
Iowa.....	7,504,361	1,151,507	2,319,161	192,194	1,315,417	2,155,263	14,637,903	19.2
Kansas.....	5,439,948	1,445,000	1,644,652	489,000	2,200,000	650,000	11,868,600	41.3
Kentucky.....	6,424,666	432,817	2,646,979	N/A	867,063	N/A	10,371,525	31.3
Louisiana.....	4,781,469	N/A	5,958,309	327,863	N/A	271,759	11,339,400	-11.5
Maine.....	4,702,828	1,075,174	1,532,942	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,310,944	-15.3
Maryland.....	26,174,940	0	4,172,301	1,040,082	1,160,671	9,817,619	42,365,613	50.5
Massachusetts.....	39,510,423	N/A	9,400,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	48,910,423	36.1
Michigan.....	29,057,429	N/A	11,784,533	3,146,094	8,119,634	28,750,167	80,857,857	23.4
Minnesota.....	2,279,758	N/A	3,099,054	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,378,812	7.4
Mississippi.....	2,449,962	0	1,047,511	2,029,886	N/A	N/A	5,527,359	-19.0
Missouri.....	10,200,885	N/A	5,117,343	790,412	266,384	N/A	16,375,024	43.6
Montana.....	503,643	1,984,506	971,190	840,832	1,572,653	3,990,532	9,863,356	22.4
Nebraska.....	4,672,559	0	1,540,230	0	567,118	838,602	7,618,509	23.2
Nevada.....	2,338,443	0	1,241,056	0	157,161	2,263,171	³ 5,999,831	-8.4
New Hampshire.....	1,376,037	N/A	1,015,121	N/A	N/A	15,075	2,406,233	3.0
New Jersey.....	21,985,000	0	10,171,000	987,000	2,015,000	3,500,000	38,658,000	73.3
New Mexico.....	2,461,248	707,135	1,706,508	0	0	9,065,277	¹ 13,940,168	2.7
New York.....	190,213,527	4,657,900	35,874,500	8,331,900	33,429,300	178,015,215	^{1,4,5} 450,522,342	45.6
North Carolina.....	12,860,884	N/A	3,933,569	322,977	17,733,189	N/A	34,850,619	19.4
North Dakota.....	1,235,977	0	1,559,620	0	0	0	2,795,597	57.3
Ohio.....	16,603,294	3,251,365	8,558,398	2,009,863	1,491,494	4,847,535	36,761,949	2.2
Oklahoma.....	4,510,066	4,988,744	1,974,736	108,270	N/A	N/A	11,581,816	95.5
Oregon.....	7,217,339	20,345,307	3,461,952	1,476,700	5,256,582	2,413,698	40,171,578	268.0
Pennsylvania.....	30,475,690	6,746,377	12,081,562	154,000	6,261,976	18,493,976	74,213,581	12.9
Puerto Rico.....	14,601,022	2,384,789	3,969,492	467,994	0	0	21,423,297	22.4
Rhode Island.....	7,407,973	N/A	1,924,373	N/A	N/A	N/A	^{6,7} 9,332,346	28.0
South Carolina.....	8,224,370	4,167,536	2,479,164	1,322,780	4,180,000	3,702,138	24,075,988	92.4
South Dakota.....	422,763	514,158	956,272	51,938	658,323	1,373,429	⁶ 3,976,883	-1.0
Tennessee.....	6,480,412	1,620,366	3,176,803	1,072,414	3,391,608	4,110,775	19,852,378	96.5
Texas.....	4,837,251	N/A	9,001,730	688,495	N/A	N/A	⁸ 14,527,476	-28.9
Utah.....	6,105,571	1,172,441	2,099,714	760,830	2,592,114	4,386,968	17,117,638	32.4
Vermont.....	2,751,140	167,000	1,114,620	0	0	1,408,703	5,441,463	44.0
Virginia.....	14,295,104	N/A	4,248,498	693,176	7,695,950	4,606,291	31,539,019	16.7
Washington.....	19,713,486	N/A	4,249,712	748,403	N/A	N/A	24,711,601	14.1
West Virginia.....	2,636,497	1,169,522	1,422,697	226,881	115,558	2,229,348	7,800,503	4.7
Wisconsin.....	37,702,567	7,114,253	4,498,443	8,570,000	2,921,724	5,164,125	65,971,112	25.1
Wyoming.....	2,742,561	0	467,487	0	252,598	N/A	3,462,646	-10.8
Totals.....	819,807,824	104,310,843	272,570,630	51,766,318	164,842,427	396,450,971	1,809,749,013	31.2
Percent of total ...	45.3	5.8	15.1	2.9	9.1	21.9	100.0	

¹ Figures represent allocated funds rather than expenditures.

² Alcohol/Drug Abuse Block Grant includes \$324,272 Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) Block Grant monies.

³ County or local agencies category includes required matching funds.

⁴ Other sources category includes Medicaid, client fees, and Juvenile Justice Prevention Funds.

⁵ Other State agency category includes lab revenues, methadone registry, capital construction, Medicaid MIS, and suballocations from the Department of Social Services.

⁶ Figures represent an estimate of expenditures.

⁷ State Alcohol and Drug Agency category includes substance abuse detoxification facility, DUI program, and TASC.

⁸ Other Federal category includes ADTR Block Grant Funds.

N/A = information not available.

SOURCE: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile, fiscal year 1987; data are included for "only those programs which received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol-Drug Agency during the State's fiscal year 1987."

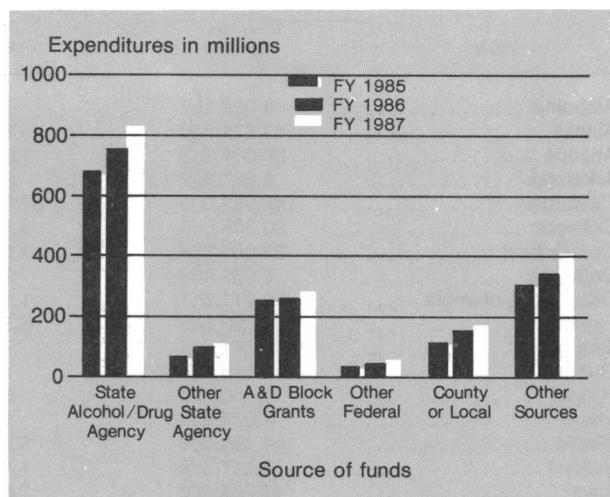
As illustrated in figure 1, this total includes \$819.8 million (45.3 percent) from State alcohol and drug agency sources, \$104.3 million (5.8 percent) from other State agency sources, \$272.6 million (15.1 percent) from Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant, \$51.8 million (2.9 percent) from other Federal Government sources, \$164.8 million (9.1 percent) from county or local agency sources, and \$396.5 million (21.9 percent) from other sources (for example, reimbursements from private health insurance, client fees, and court fines or assessments for treatments imposed on intoxicated drivers).

Since the data include information only on those programs "which received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year 1987," caution needs to be exercised in using and interpreting these data. In some States, complete information is not available on all funding sources, even for State alcohol and drug agency-supported programs. Consequently, the percentages presented in table 1 should be used only as gross estimates of the overall level of funding from various sources. It is likely that the "Other State," "Other Federal," "County or local," and particularly, "Other sources" categories actually contributed more funds than the figures indicate.

The specific levels of fiscal support from the different sources vary considerably among the States. However, for all States combined and for most States individually, the single largest source of funding during fiscal year 1987 for alcohol and drug services was State revenues. In 38 States and Puerto Rico, the State alcohol and drug agency funds constituted the single largest source of funding. The largest revenue source in five States and Guam was the Federal Government, primarily through the alcohol and drug abuse share of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant, but also partially through the new Part C, Emergency Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant. In three States and the District of Columbia, other State agency funds were the major sources of support; in another three States, other sources constituted the largest funding source; and within one State, North Carolina, county or local agencies were the largest source of fiscal support for alcohol and drug abuse services.

A comparison of total expenditures from all sources for alcohol and drug abuse services for fiscal years 1985 to 1987 in the 53 State agencies reporting data for all 3 years reflects a total dollar increase of \$430,266,246, or a 31.2 percent increase

Figure 2. Comparison of expenditures for State-supported alcohol and drug abuse services by funding source for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987



NOTE: Some of the apparent increases in expenditures may be related to an improvement in the State's ability to collect and provide data from different funding sources. The "Other Sources" category includes funding from sources such as client fees, court fines, and reimbursements from private health insurance.

SOURCE: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile, FY 1987; data are included for "only those programs which received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year 1987."

(table 1) (fig. 2). Although this increase reflects a positive growth in the overall national fiscal environment, eight State agencies reported a decrease in total expenditures from fiscal year 1985 to 1987. Also, in a few States, the increase in expenditures may reflect not a true increase in services but an improvement in the reporting or data collection system. In addition, the dollar increase from fiscal year 1985 to 1986 was 19.0 percent, while the increase from fiscal year 1986 to 1987 was only 10.2 percent.

Expenditures by program activity. Expenditures during fiscal year 1987 are presented by State for three program activities—treatment, prevention, and other (table 2).

As noted previously, the total expenditures for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico during fiscal year 1987 in those programs that received at least some State alcohol and drug agency funds were \$1.8 billion. Of the total, nearly \$1.4 billion (76.5 percent) was expended for treatment, \$224.2 million (12.6 percent) for prevention, and \$194.4 million (10.9 percent) for other activities (for example, training, research, and administration). Only one State was unable to report the breakout of \$31.5 million (or 1.7 percent of the total) by the type of program activity.

Table 2. Expenditures for State supported alcohol and drug abuse services by State and by type of program activity for fiscal year 1987

State	Type of program activity			Total
	Treatment	Prevention	Other	
Alabama.....	6,089,157	751,365	462,578	7,303,100
Alaska.....	13,721,500	5,842,500	1,964,100	21,528,100
Arizona.....	20,088,213	1,596,622	692,802	² 22,377,637
Arkansas.....	5,627,807	596,203	430,917	6,654,927
California.....	156,032,000	32,839,000	32,201,000	² 221,072,000
Colorado.....	20,395,555	3,486,440	1,564,223	25,446,218
Connecticut.....	33,082,662	3,040,958	4,342,595	40,466,215
Delaware.....	2,989,029	231,956	785,745	4,006,730
District of Columbia.....	20,811,317	1,129,253	4,638,615	26,579,185
Florida.....	68,293,843	6,319,401	168,477	74,781,721
Georgia.....	30,391,265	785,022	969,587	32,145,874
Guam.....	85,024	108,086	58,783	251,893
Hawaii.....	3,450,156	511,017	388,085	4,349,258
Idaho.....	2,079,500	135,500	190,900	2,405,900
Illinois.....	54,150,800	5,358,400	6,000,700	65,509,900
Indiana.....	19,017,428	1,495,986	797,552	21,310,966
Iowa.....	12,028,466	2,609,437	0	14,637,903
Kansas.....	8,998,914	1,806,216	1,063,470	11,868,600
Kentucky.....	8,644,457	1,086,914	640,154	10,371,525
Louisiana.....	8,543,168	1,641,121	1,155,111	11,339,400
Maine.....	5,999,542	783,067	528,335	7,310,944
Maryland.....	38,306,552	1,062,530	2,996,531	42,365,613
Massachusetts.....	37,030,181	6,179,393	6,700,849	48,910,423
Michigan.....	58,895,864	13,554,896	8,407,097	80,857,857
Minnesota.....	3,399,024	1,025,783	954,005	5,378,812
Mississippi.....	4,274,317	223,042	1,030,000	5,527,359
Missouri.....	14,524,828	812,945	1,037,251	16,375,024
Montana.....	8,847,686	700,947	314,723	9,863,356
Nebraska.....	6,455,183	846,640	316,686	7,618,509
Nevada.....	5,094,070	299,715	606,046	5,999,831
New Hampshire.....	1,430,691	580,955	394,587	2,406,233
New Jersey.....	28,911,000	7,002,000	2,745,000	38,658,000
New Mexico.....	12,899,675	968,548	71,945	² 13,940,168
New York.....	356,563,836	58,912,506	35,046,000	² 450,522,342
North Carolina.....	2,675,117	862,507	31,312,995	34,850,619
North Dakota.....	2,551,087	97,113	147,397	2,795,597
Ohio.....	26,640,460	4,595,901	5,525,588	36,761,949
Oklahoma.....	10,701,915	469,136	410,765	11,581,816
Oregon.....	27,511,392	11,147,811	1,512,375	40,171,578
Pennsylvania.....	54,801,483	12,450,078	6,962,020	74,213,581
Puerto Rico.....	13,781,163	2,245,910	5,396,224	21,423,297
Rhode Island.....	7,980,013	772,175	580,158	9,332,346
South Carolina.....	15,532,386	6,975,115	1,568,487	24,075,988
South Dakota.....	3,251,871	338,744	386,268	3,976,883
Tennessee.....	12,585,331	4,414,815	2,852,232	19,852,378
Texas.....	8,250,992	3,340,949	2,935,535	14,527,476
Utah.....	11,167,699	5,217,395	732,544	17,117,638
Vermont.....	3,889,139	871,164	681,160	5,441,463
Virginia.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	³ 31,539,019
Washington.....	22,676,269	865,000	1,170,332	24,711,601
West Virginia.....	6,386,672	1,067,256	346,575	7,800,503
Wisconsin.....	49,509,626	4,492,257	11,969,229	65,971,112
Wyoming.....	2,546,660	648,597	267,389	3,462,646
Totals.....	1,359,591,985	224,196,287	194,421,722	1,809,749,013
Percent of total.....	76.5	12.6	10.9	...

¹ Other category includes other activities beyond treatment or prevention services (for example, training, research, and administration).

² Figures represent allocated funds rather than expenditures.

³ State was unable to differentiate among program categories.

NOTE: N/A = information not available.

SOURCE: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse profile, fiscal year 1987; data are included for "only those programs which received at least some funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during the State's Fiscal Year 1987."

Table 3. Number of alcohol and drug treatment units which received funds administered by the State alcohol and drug agency for fiscal year

State	Treatment units				Estimated percent of total treatment units funded by State agency
	Alcohol	Drug	Combined alcohol and drug	Total	
Alabama.....	13	5	16	146	51
Alaska.....	0	2	45	47	82
Arizona.....	38	18	122	178	67
Arkansas.....	5	4	19	28	61
California.....	635	249	N/A	884	60
Colorado.....	63	7	23	93	34
Connecticut.....	31	27	42	100	64
Delaware.....	5	2	6	13	50
District of Columbia.....	4	9	2	15	60
Florida.....	55	76	42	173	80
Georgia.....	0	0	43	43	N/A
Guam.....	0	0	1	1	100
Hawaii.....	3	2	17	22	80
Idaho.....	0	0	20	20	64
Illinois.....	318	93	26	437	45
Indiana.....	0	0	42	42	20
Iowa.....	0	0	29	29	53
Kansas.....	0	0	65	65	40
Kentucky.....	0	0	132	132	40
Louisiana.....	0	0	43	43	33
Maine.....	0	0	34	34	58
Maryland.....	62	42	20	124	51
Massachusetts.....	33	11	254	298	N/A
Michigan.....	13	4	248	265	49
Minnesota.....	1	2	43	46	17
Mississippi.....	50	1	22	73	75
Missouri.....	3	5	80	88	42
Montana.....	1	2	27	30	75
Nebraska.....	0	0	127	127	78
Nevada.....	2	1	25	28	40
New Hampshire.....	6	2	17	25	36
New Jersey.....	121	50	17	188	2
New Mexico.....	22	11	20	53	N/A
New York.....	300	513	27	840	3
North Carolina.....	23	1	41	65	73
North Dakota.....	0	0	7	7	25
Ohio.....	92	47	42	181	45
Oklahoma.....	0	0	48	48	50
Oregon.....	52	9	39	100	53
Pennsylvania.....	40	26	459	525	68
Puerto Rico.....	8	160	5	173	100
Rhode Island.....	19	7	4	30	70
South Carolina.....	2	0	38	40	60
South Dakota.....	0	0	18	18	64
Tennessee.....	1	2	51	54	60
Texas.....	0	3	72	75	26
Utah.....	5	0	65	70	77
Vermont.....	0	0	27	27	90
Virginia.....	20	6	64	90	75
Washington.....	37	27	60	124	44
West Virginia.....	0	0	29	29	85
Wisconsin.....	0	2	322	324	80
Wyoming.....	0	0	22	22	85
Totals.....	2,083	1,428	3,109	6,632	...
Percent of total.....	31.4	21.5	46.9	100.0	...

¹ Includes 12 prevention units.

² 50 percent of alcohol units, 90 percent of drug units, New Jersey.

³ 81 percent of alcohol units, 65 percent of drug units, New York.

⁴ Alcohol units only.

⁵ Total includes 91 private day treatment units.

NOTE: N/A = information not available.

SOURCE: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile, fiscal year 1987; data are included for only those programs "which received funds administered by the State Alcohol/Drug Agency during Fiscal Year 1987."

Table 4. Number of alcohol client treatment admissions, by sex and State for fiscal year 1987

State	Male	Female	Not reported	Total
Alabama	3,922	1,482	0	5,404
Alaska	6,712	2,239	0	8,951
Arizona	15,700	4,930	0	20,630
Arkansas	6,741	1,097	0	7,838
California	100,900	23,300	0	¹ 124,200
Colorado	35,001	6,226	10,890	52,117
Connecticut	10,931	2,679	0	13,610
Delaware	3,449	612	4	4,065
District of Columbia	4,482	1,121	0	5,603
Florida	48,613	14,048	0	62,661
Georgia	33,521	7,659	0	41,180
Guam	N/A	N/A	40	40
Hawaii	776	280	0	1,056
Idaho	3,848	1,089	0	4,937
Illinois	55,470	13,138	532	69,140
Indiana	9,962	3,079	0	13,041
Iowa	14,574	3,834	0	18,408
Kansas	8,885	1,681	2	10,568
Kentucky	11,036	2,272	0	13,308
Louisiana	5,136	1,474	0	6,610
Maine	14,108	4,756	0	² 18,864
Maryland	16,701	3,459	0	20,160
Massachusetts	71,108	15,748	0	86,856
Michigan	29,660	7,599	218	37,477
Minnesota	36,765	6,647	447	43,859
Mississippi	6,121	925	88	7,134
Missouri	18,266	3,447	0	21,713
Montana	5,493	3,927	0	9,420
Nebraska	14,649	4,639	0	19,288
Nevada	2,423	578	7,495	10,496
New Hampshire	1,969	791	46	2,806
New Jersey	20,263	5,418	0	25,681
New Mexico	9,316	2,188	14	11,518
New York	109,916	40,654	0	³ 150,570
North Carolina	16,442	2,917	0	19,359
North Dakota	829	322	0	1,151
Ohio	14,412	4,353	0	18,765
Oklahoma	5,733	1,465	1,252	8,450
Oregon	23,532	7,116	0	30,648
Pennsylvania	31,712	7,840	0	39,552
Puerto Rico	3,068	161	0	3,229
Rhode Island	5,072	1,120	0	6,192
South Carolina	19,709	4,011	930	24,650
South Dakota	3,389	1,480	0	4,869
Tennessee	6,373	1,862	0	8,235
Texas	4,982	1,557	19,436	25,975
Utah	9,942	1,624	0	11,566
Vermont	2,624	1,024	0	3,648
Virginia	36,392	6,322	0	42,714
Washington	30,710	7,774	0	38,484
West Virginia	7,606	1,620	0	9,226
Wisconsin	39,946	13,077	11,493	⁴ 64,516
Wyoming	5,062	1,973	0	⁵ 7,035
Totals	1,003,952	260,634	52,887	1,317,473
Percent of total	76.2	19.8	4.0	100.0

¹ Alcohol client admissions data are estimated.

² Includes both alcohol and drug admissions; approximately 76 percent of total admissions are alcohol and 24 percent are drug.

³ All client admissions data are for calendar year 1986 and are estimated.

⁴ Not reported column represents duplicate admissions.

⁵ Includes both alcohol and drug admissions.

N/A = Information not available.

SOURCE: State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile, fiscal year 1987; data are included for only those programs "which received some funds administered by the State Alcohol Agency during fiscal year 1987."

Over the past several years, many States have substantially increased their commitment to and financial expenditures for prevention programs. However, within every State agency except Guam's, the expenditures for treatment remain much higher than those for prevention. Overall, the expenditures for treatment are more than six times that for prevention.

Characteristics of treatment units. A total of 6,632 alcohol and drug treatment units received funds administered by the State alcohol and drug agencies in fiscal year 1987. With regard to their orientation, 2,083 (31.4 percent) were identified as alcohol units, 1,428 (21.5 percent) as drug units, and 3,109 (46.9 percent) as combined alcohol and drug treatment units (table 3).

An estimate of the percentage of alcohol and drug treatment units in the State that received State alcohol and drug agency-administered funds in fiscal year 1987 was provided by 47 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. The estimate ranged from a low of 17 percent in Minnesota to a high of 100 percent in Guam and Puerto Rico (table 3).

Client Admissions to Treatment Services

Each State alcohol and drug agency was asked to provide information on client admissions to the treatment units that received State agency funds during fiscal year 1987. However, treatment units that received only partial funding from the State agency were instructed to report data on all client admissions supported by State agency funds.

All but four States have combined alcohol and other drug abuse treatment responsibilities within one agency. A number of these agencies have established combined treatment systems (for example, substance abuse, chemical dependency) or client reporting systems and preferred to report combined data on alcohol and drug clients. However, in response to a specific request from NIAAA and NIDA (each agency has a distinct mandate), NASADAD asked the States separate questions relating to alcohol and other drug abuse treatment services so that data collected would be generally consistent with previously collected data.

Information on client admissions to treatment services is organized in two sections: client admissions by environment and type of care and a comparison of treatment admissions for alcohol and for other drugs. Data are also presented by clients' sex, age, and race-ethnicity.

Client admissions by environment and type of care. Each State alcohol (and combined alcohol and drug) agency was asked to provide data on the "number of ALCOHOL treatment client admissions during fiscal year 1987." The information requested included admissions data organized by environment (hospital or nonhospital) and by type of care (detoxification, rehabilitation-residential, or outpatient) (data not shown).

All 50 State agencies, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided at least some data on the number of total alcohol client treatment admissions during fiscal year 1987. The total of reported admissions for alcohol treatment was 1,317,473. Of these admissions, approximately 84.6 percent (1,114,334 admissions) were to nonhospital units. However, three States that reported admissions to nonhospital units did not have data on the admissions to hospital units; therefore, the actual number and percentage of the hospital admissions are likely to be higher than indicated. Forty-six States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico reported a total of 142,777 client admissions to hospital-based treatment units.

Most States also reported data on alcohol client treatment admissions by type of care (detoxification, rehabilitation-residential, or outpatient) as well as by environment (hospital or nonhospital) (data not shown). Hospitals were used by 16.8 percent of those clients who required detoxification services and 17.1 percent of those clients who received rehabilitation-residential services. However, the proportion of hospital to nonhospital admissions is somewhat lower for those clients who required outpatient services. With regard to outpatient services, hospital facilities were used for only 5.1 percent of the client admissions, while 94.9 percent of outpatient services were delivered in a nonhospital setting. Since some State agencies reported data in some categories but not in others, caution should be exercised in the interpretation and use of the percentages noted previously.

Client admissions data by sex, age, and race-ethnicity. Data on clients by sex, age, and race-ethnicity categories were supplied by the State agencies. All 50 States and the District of Columbia reported data by sex (table 4).

Approximately 76.2 percent of the alcohol client admissions were male, and 19.8 percent were female. Data on sex were not reported for 4.0 percent of the alcohol client admissions.

Forty-eight States, Guam, and the District of

Columbia were able to report data for all or at least some age categories requested (data not shown). The percent of client admissions within each of the age-range categories requested follows:

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Percent of admissions</i>
Under 18	4.1
18-20.....	4.1
21-24.....	10.7
25-34.....	27.4
35-44.....	21.7
45-54.....	9.7
55-64.....	5.3
65 and over	1.8
Not reported	15.3

A total of 42 State agencies and the District of Columbia reported at least some relevant data by age-sex subgroups (data not shown). A number of States have established different age group categories and therefore were unable to retrieve or report client information according to some or all of the requested categories. The data indicate a male-female mix of 66 percent to 34 percent in the youngest age group (under 18), increasing to 84 percent male in the oldest group (65 and over).

With regard to admissions information by race-ethnicity, a total of 49 State agencies, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided at least partial data (data not shown). Among the States reporting data, the percentage of client admissions by race-ethnicity categories specified were as follows:

<i>Race-ethnicity</i>	<i>Percent of admissions</i>
White, not of Hispanic origin	69.7
Black, not of Hispanic origin	15.6
Hispanic.....	5.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2
Native American.....	3.6
Other.....	0.3
Not reported	5.2

Since some State agencies reported data in some categories but not in others, caution should be exercised in the interpretation and use of the percentages for both age and race-ethnicity.

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Clients Compared

The following data demonstrate the magnitude of alcohol problems compared with other drug

problems, as well as similarities and differences in client demographics:

- Total alcohol and other drug client admissions to treatment: total alcohol admissions, 1,317,473; total other drug admissions, 450,553.
- Admissions by sex: alcohol admissions, 76.2 percent male, 19.8 percent female, and 4.0 percent not reported; drug admissions, 61.3 percent male, 31.2 percent female, and 7.5 percent not reported.
- Admissions by age: alcohol admissions, 4.1 percent under age 18 and 27.4 percent ages 25-34; drug admissions, 14.3 percent under age 18 and 33.5 percent ages 25-34.
- Admissions by race-ethnicity: alcohol admissions, 69.7 percent white, 15.6 percent black, 5.5 percent Hispanic; drug admissions, 48.3 percent white, 20.7 percent black, 9.8 percent Hispanic.
- Admissions by type of drug: alcohol, 1,317,473; all other drugs combined, 450,553; including heroin 98,489, cocaine 84,707, marijuana-hashish 83,740.

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